NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1882.

VOL. XLII.. No. 13,078.

ALARM IN ALEXANDRIA.

RUMORS OF A CONSPIRACY RIFE. A MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS THREATENED-REPORTS FROM KASSASIN AND ISMAILIA-TURKISH TROOPS TO BE ALLOWED TO LAND AT PORT SAID.

Rumors causing great uneasiness were current in Alexandria yesterday to the effect that a plot had been discovered for the massacre of Europeans in case the British troops should be seriously engaged at Ramleh. Additional precautions were taken by the British military authorities for the suppression of any popular uprising. There was a lively cannonade between the opposing forces near Ramleh yesterday. All is quiet at the front near Kassassin. Arabi Pacha holds a strong position at Kassasin. Additional troops are to be sent to Egypt, so that General Wolseley will have 22,000 men along the Canal and Alexandria will be better protected. England has consented to the landing of 2,000 or 3,000 Turkish troops at Port Said.

PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT A MASSACRE. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 4.—Great uneasiness is felt in consequence of the arrest of a native spy carrying a letter addressed to Antono Paulo, the Greek Consular Agent at Siout, who is staying here. Paulo has been arrested. It is rumored that the police have discovered ramifications of a conspiracy, in which several Greeks are implicated, the object being the massacre of Europeans in Alexandria in the event of the British troops being seriously engaged at Ramleh.

Later .- The uneasiness among the Europeans continues unabated. Sensational rumors of every kind are circulating. To-night there was a report that the French Consul-General had asked for transports to remove French subjects, but it proved to be entirely groundless. The British military authorities have mapped the town into districts, which are connected by telephone, and they feel satisfied that this will enable them to quell any unforeseen out-

At 5 o'clock this evening the English heavy guns near the Cairo Railway began shelling Arabi Pacha's camp. The enemy replied, their shells fail-Pacha's camp. The enemy replied, their shells failing within ten yards of the Fleming depot in the Ramleh lines. Two more British guns joined in the fire, whereupon a heavy canonade ensued. The enemy continued to make excellent practice, all their shells falling close to the British camp. The man-of-war Minotaur shelled the rebel lines to-day because of threatening demonstrations made by the enemy from Mandara.

A Greek who recently arrived here from Cairo gives a gloomy account of the situation there. He fears that when Arabi Pacha is defeated he will destroy the city. He estimates that there are at Cairo only 1,500 troops, who will join in pillaging the city at the first opportunity. He says that Circassians are maitreated if seen on the streets in Cairo.

water in the canal broke through the dam to-

The water in the canal broke through the dam to-day and is one and a half metres high.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Daily Telegraph's dispatch from Alexandria says: "The Egyptian courts martial continue to extort evidence or confessions from prisoners by torture. Three thousand rifles and 6,000 bludgeons were discovered on Monday in a mosque. The finding of the weapons causes un-sections."

REPORTS FROM GENERAL WOLSELEY.

LONDON, Sept. 4 .- General Wolseley telegraphs from Ismailia to-day as follows: "All is quiet at the front. The Highland Brigade will remain affoat for the present to furnish working parties here. I am clearing out the hospitals, and sending away the wounded and serious cases of sickness in the troopship Malabar."

A dispatch to The Times from Kassasin dated yesterday says: "The enemy keeps a close watch all about our camp. Numerous Bedouin horsemen are prowling in the vicinity, rendering it unsafe to venture far out. Last night a vedette of the Life Guards was killed. His body has been recovered and found to be mutilated. Arabi Pachi has an excellent position here. He is in direct communication by rail with Zagazig and Saliniyeh, and water for his forces is brought up by rail and canal. His active cavalry succeed in masking his movements and keeping them secret."

The Times this morning says: "Though General Wolseley does not require a third division, the Government is determined to strengthen his hands by nding three battalions of infantry, so that General Wood may be set free without leaving a garrison of less than 5,000 men at Alexandria. Reserve depots of 150 men for each of the regiments which are at the front with General Wolseley will also be formed at Alexandria, and a large depot of 1,000 reserve men will be formed to replace these as they are drafted to the front to supply easualties. The general result of these measures will be that General Wolseley will have 22,000 men on the main line of operations, beside the garrison of Alexandria and the Indian contingent."

and the Indian contingent."

KASSASIN, Sept. 4.—The Indian cavalry and a detachment of the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards have scoured the country between the camp at this point and Maxama and returned without seeing any

point and Maxama and returned without seeing any marauding Bedouins.

London, Sept. 5.—The Daily News has the following dispatch from Ismailia: "The number of engines now en route from Suez and Port Said brings up the total to nine, which will be sufficient for transportation purposes. The English horses are holding out well. The worst of the hot weather seems to be over. It is stated that General Wolseley is in bigh spirits and confident of success. It will be considered almost a miracle if Arabi Pacha succeeds in holding Tel-el-Kebir."

London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Port Said reports that Abdullah Bey Fanzi, aide-de-camp of the Khedive, has proceeded on a mission to ports on the Red Sea to stir up among the natives a loyal feeling toward the Khedive and to encourage operations against Arabi Pacha from that quarter.

TURKISH TROOPS TO LAND AT PORT SAID CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4 .- Lord Dutlerin, the British Ambassador, yesterday informed the Sultan that he had been authorized to assent to the landing of 2,000 or 3,000 Turkish troops at Port Said. It is understood that Dervisch Pacha will com-mand the expedition and that Baker Pacha will be his chief of staff.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT. CARRIAGES SHATTERED-MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 4 .- A train of cars running between Freiburg and Colmar, left the rails near Hugstetten. Fifty persons were killed and many train. Nine carriages were shattered. The accident was caused by a telegraph pole, which had been struck by lightning and fell across the tracks.
PARIS, Sept. 4.—A telegram from Mulhouse states that 100 persons were killed and 300 others injured

in the railroad accident near Hugstetten. in the railroad accident near Hugstetten.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Daily Telegraph's dispatch from Paris says that the train which was wrecked near Hugstetten was an excursion train and was made up of twenty-four cars. Nineteen coaches were smashed to pieces or shot down an embankment into a swamp, where their weight caused them to sink.

The Daily News's dispatch from Paris states that the number of persons smothered in the deep mud of the swamp has not yet been ascertained.

TRYING TO PRESERVE ORDER IN DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Sept. 4 -Eighty persons, injured in street rows here since the trouble began between the police force and the authorities, are being treated in the various hospitals. Nearly a score of the patients have bayonet wounds. A woman has died of injuries received in the charge made by the military on Saturday. Two special constables have been sentenced, one to six months' and the other to three months' imprisonment for assaulting the military. It is stated that the former are very unpopu lar both with the soldiers and police, and that the dismissed constables have incited the mob to attack them. One of the soldiers has been arrested.

At a meeting of the Town Council, Lord Mayor Dawson stated that he had abstained from enroll-

ing special constables, as requested by Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, because he did not think that it was desirable to accept the services of strangers. He had since offered Earl Spencer the services of tradesmen of various localities, but had received the reply that the authorities themselves had obtained a sufficient number of special constables. He stated that they were now on duty, and that the police would be reserved for the night. At a

the police would be reserved for the night. At a meeting of the Corporation Lord Mayor Dawson said the special constables were simply targets and a cause of disturbance.

The official committee appointed to consider the claims of the police met for the first time to-day.

10 P. M.—All is quiet here at this hour. The military are not out to-night. The constables who have returned to duty were allowed a good rest to-day. They apparently desire to discharge their duties faithfully. The special constables have ceased wearing badges, in order not to attract marked attention.

tention.

A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Mayor, thanking the citizens for their hearty response to the appeal for aid and for special constables, and giving notice that there is no necessity for the appointment of any more constables.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC RAILWAY. GENEVA, Sept. 4 .- A syndicate of London

capitalists have entered into a contract for the construc-

To a Tribune reporter Thomas A. Edison said yester day in regard to the foregoing dispatch: "I have been negotiating with the companies that control my electric-light patents in Switzerland for some time for the sale to them of the exclusive right time for the sale to them of the exclusive right in Switzerland to my electric railway. The contract is to run for fifteen years. My terms have been accepted and I recently received information that the companies had given out the contracts for the building of two railways. I did not know between what places they were first to build their roads, but I understand that one of the two roads mentioned in the Geneva dispatch is three miles long and the other from seven to ten miles in length. They will be used only for passenger traffic. I am now building several electric locomotives for the companies, but it will be fully three months before they will be ready to be shipped. The constructing engineer of the St. Gothard Tunnel will be employed for the proposed Swiss electric roads. In about ten days I expect to begin experiments on my electric railway at Menlo Park for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of moving freight upon it. I shall start with ten cars with a capacity to carry four net tons of freight, and run the train at the rate of eight miles an hour."

RESULTS OF A DUEL.

London, Sept. 5 .- The Daily News's dispatch Caporal, who killed M. Demassas, Editor of the Combat in a duel on Sunday with swords, was himself danger. ously wounded on the head and in the armpit, and re-ceived three cuts on the hand. M. Dichard will be presecuted, but will certainly be acquitted.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL BURNED ABROAD Boston, Sept. 4 .- The bark Sarah E. Kingsbury, of Boston, owned by Pettingill & Everett, took fire at Fram Fram, on the west coast of Africa, August 7, and was destroyed. She was fully loaded with an outward eargo. The bark was 520 tons burden, built at Newburyport, Mass. in 1867, and insured in the Delaware, Boylston and China Muuai offices.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4 .- Said Pacha, to-day with M. Condouriotis, the Greek Minister. The Porte is disposed to surrender the territory claimed by Greece except that portion bordering on Lake Zenos. It is believed that the matter must again be submitted to a European Conference before a flual settlement can be obtained. Austria has remonstrated with Greece of the subject of the latter's action on the Thessalian frontier, and has declared that Europe cannot permit Greece to disturb the peace.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1882. A dispatch from Constantinople says that Mr. Wallace the American Minister, will dine with the Sultan on Thursday evening. To-night's builetin announces that the condition of the

Archbishop of Canterbury is fully as satisfactory as when last reported. The Spanish Government has ordered quarantine

against vessels from Egypt, Malta and Cyprus. An official dispatch from Manila states that 347 natives and one European died of cholera there yesterday. Disturbances, similar to thosewhich occurred recently at Montceau-les-Mines, have broken out near the towns Montlucon and Commentry, in the Department of Al-

lier, France. Eight crosses have been torn down and desiroyed. A report was published in Berlin to-day that the Em peror William slipped while about to enter his carriage and had to be carried to the Castle of Babelsberg. The

statement, a Berlin dispatch says, is absolutely false. The Emperor's health is perfect. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says; "At the conclusion of the army manœuvres at Ishora a bridge constructed by the military across a ravine fell directly after the Emperor and Empress had passed over it. The Minister of War was slightly injured."

A dispatch from Paris says : " The Bulletin des Halles. estimates the harvest as slightly better than the aver age. A total yield of 112,400,000 hectolitres is expected, but an eventual reduction in the percentage of value is probable, owing to the inferior quality."

The bows of the steamer Mosel, which went ashore near the Lizard on August 9, have broken at the foremast and have listed to the eastward. The middle of mass and have the hull is upright, with the funnel standing. The main-mast fell yesterday, separating her stern from the mid-die section. The cargo and a quantity of wreckage are

QUEBEC, Sept. 4,—General Butler's yacht America started for Boston to-day. MONTREAL, Sept. 4.-Herbert Spencer has arrived

THE NEWBURG GAMBLING CASE.

DR. HEDGES TALKING COMPLACENTLY OF HIS PO-SITION AND SOLID DEFENCE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 -Dr. M. M. Hedges, of Newburg, N. Y., who with the aid of Mr. Scott won \$450,000 from Francis P. Weed at draw poker, arrived here yesterday on a visit to Scott, who is still ill at the Briggs House, of consumption. Scott is so much better that he was able to take a long ride yesterday without the hope that he may soon be well enough to return to New-York State and answer the suits brought by Mr. Weed and that commonwealth. Dr. Hedges talks freely

don't seem in a hurry, and would not be able to accom the civil suits. The law makes gambling losings recover able only within three months of the play. That shut-Weed out. The Commissioner of the Poor might bring sult under an old law to recover the money, but that would be like any other action for debt, and he would have to find the money before he could recover it. At all events no such suit has been brought yet. There are still the indictments for conspiracy and gambling, but I'm not growing thin worrying about them."

"Then you don't intend to give up any of your winnings !"

"Tien you can mings it"
"Not much," Dr. Hedges replied firmly and contemptuously," No, sir; that money was fairly won; weed was not such a 'sucker' as he is supposed to be. He played a pretty solid hand of draw. Why, he taught me the game! The first poker hand I ever sat back of

It me."
ould be over-bet his hand sometimes ?"
di, yes; he bet against wind' sometimes; that's
y the pot ran up so high that particular night. If
been sensible he would have held up to see some
sight."

' How about the faro game—was it square I" "How about the faro game—was it square !"
"Oh, it was all square enough. He was clear overboard at poker, and we wanted some arrangement for the security of what he owed as on that game before we played any more at any game. He made a settlement that was satisfactory, and demanded satisfaction, choosing faro. We had not the proper tools for the game. The eards were dealt out of hand without a 'lay-out' or 'cue box.' He bet wildly, got clean rattled, and went to pieces. There was not much money of any account bet on either side. Still, what cash we got we are going to hold on to." ott and Dr. Hedges will probably go East early

SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 4-The president of

the Board of Health furnishes the statement that New-Orleans is entirely free of yellow fever, no case having been reported since August 11. The sanitary condition of the city is excellent, and the death rate remarkably

NOT A SAFE MAN TO SEND BILLS 10.

A well-dressed elderly man who gave his name as James Mills and his address as the St. James Hotel, two or three days ago visited the store of David Meuzer, at No. 698 Sixth-ave., and ordered some goods sent to the hotel. The goods were taken there yesterday. Mr. Meuzer sent in his bill with a note re-

questing payment. This put Mills in a towering rage, and early last night he proceeded to the store and began to abuse Meuzer. The alter ation finally became very warm, and Mills, suddenly drawing a large dick knife, cut Meuzer in the fingers. At the Twenty-ninth Precinct Mills described himself as a miner from the West.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

A DUEL THREATENED. CHALMERS AND VAN H. MANNING SAID TO BE ABOUT

TO FIGHT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The canvass in the IId Mississippi District has gained new interest by the report of a challenge and a possible duel between Gen who, by the way, most emphatically denies the published statement that he has arranged to make speeches in the Hd District, was asked by TRIBUNE correspondent what he t correspondent what he treport of a probable duel. He of the report of a probable duel. He said he knew nothing about it, but didn't believe there would be any duel. He said it was more than likely that Chalmers had challenged Mauning. Though Mr. Bruce was not inclined to talk about matters in the Hd District, he did, however, tell a little story about a challenge which Manning received from Walton, when they ran against each other several years ago. It was accepted, but somehow the authorities were informed and arrests were made just before the duelling grounds were rached. It was said at the time that the friends of Manuing caused the arrests to be made.

THE DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED, Мементя, Tenn., Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Holly Springs, Miss., says in reference to the rumored duel between Messrs. Chalmers and Manning that there was amicably adjusted on terms alike honorable to both. United States Scienter J. Z. George and Colonel L. P. George, prominent attorneys of Memphis, were the referees. Messrs, Chalmers and Manning whi speak at Canaan to-morrow. was correspondence between the two, but the difficulty

SENDING "MULES" TO MAINE.

General Rosecrans, of California, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and one or two other members of the Democratic Congressional Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to consult in regard to said he was on very intimate terms with Chairman Hub-bell and Secretary Henderson, of the Republican Congressional Committee, stood guard at the door on the nside and refused any information to the numerous reporters who besieged the entrance. About midnight General Rosecrans sent out word that the committee were consulting with Maine politicians in regard to the canvass in that State, and that the reports left no doubt of a Democratic-Greenback victory. The committee were at a later boar heard in consultation in regard to the best method of carrying the State, and how the necessary means could be provided for that purpose. The plan adopted in 1880 under the supervision of The plan adopted in 1850 under the safe, was considered the best one for this year, the only question being one in regard to the number of "mules" that could be sent into the State for that purpose. Senator Gorman was understood to be doubtful of the Barnum "mule" plan this year, as he was afraid the Republicans from past experience would be prepared for such an attempt; and also that "mules" in the shape of \$1,000 bills were too scarce in the Democratic ranks this year to be spured for such wholesale use in Maine. The weight of opinion, however, was piainly against Mr. Gorman, who is young in experience as a Democratic committeeman, this being his first year of service in that way. Mr. Hill, who served in the rebei army, when asked what the committee were doing in Washington, said that so far as he could see they were not doing much. Mr. Randail had a few clerks at work in his countities room, and General Roscerans had a few more at work in his nouse, while senator Pendieton had three or four at work in his rooms. Mr. Hill thought that these clerks, however, were being used more to work up Presidential "booms" for Randail, Roscerans and Pendieton than for any other purpose. Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee, was con

THE ASSESSMENT OF CLERKS. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SAID TO HAVE SET HIS FACE AGAINST THE PRACTICE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- The local papers say that Secretary Folger has at last forbidden a collector of iblican Congressional Committee from levying his contributions in the Treasury Department. If the Congressional Campaign Committee is encountering ob-stacles the clerks do not find relief on that account, Ladies holding department positions who are appointed from Pennsylvania, have received assessment circulars from the Republican Committee of that State to-day, calling upon them for 3 per cent of their salaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- J. F. Mellere recently resigned a clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's Office of the Treasury in order to aid the National Republican Congression assessments upon employes in the Executive departments. Mr. Mollere was to be allowed a percentage of the collections made by him as his compensation.

CONGRESSMAN HOUK IN A PICKLE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4 .- Alexander Summers, reporter for The Knorville Tribune, and John H. Moore, reporter for The Knorville Chroniele, furnish the following statement to a correspondent of The Tribune: The report in THE TRIBUNE of August 29 in regard to Congressman Houk's explanation of his being placed in the calaboose in Washington by murderous villams, who had poisoned him, was correct, and his denial, as pub had poisoned him, was correct, and his denial, as published in The Washington Republican on September 2, is faise, as hundreds of persons acre, who heard him, know, we were present on the stand reporting for our respective papers, and our reports published next mortaling are substantially the same as The Think Nes, which was made by another reporter. 'Calaboose' and 'pizen' have ever since been bywords on our streets."

THE HOPES OF DAVID DAVIS.

Washington, Sept. 4.-Word comes from Saratoga that Senator David Davis, who is there, has not abandoned the hope of being returned to the Senate, and that he places some confidence in the prohibition movement in Illinois, thinking that it will be of benefit to him. The same authority states that Judge Davis has by no means abandoned his Presidential ambition, and that he thinks that the present condition of the two parties is such as to make the election of an Independent a possibility.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

LANSDALE, Penn., Sept. 4.—The Republicans of the VIIth Congressional District to-day nominated I. N. Evans for Congress on the 94th ballot.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 4.—At the Lebanon County Republican Convention to-day the nomination of Samue Republican Convention to-day the nonlinear of the F. Barr was approved for Congress. He has already secured the Dauphin conferees, and to-day's action secures his nomination as the Republican candidate in the XIVth District.

EMBARRASSED IN BUSINESS.

Deputy Sheriff Shiels yesterday sold out the business of Simon Gruhn, a merchant tailor at No. 180 Broadway, on several judgments and executions. The judgments entered against the man amount to \$3,377. Gruhn failed in 1872 with Habilities of \$50,000. Wil-Gruhn failed in 1872 with liabilities of \$50,000. Wil-merding, Hoguet &Co. have obtained a temporary injunc-tion from the Supreme Court restraining the Sheriff from paying over the proceeds of his sale to Dennis Solomon and Hyman Cohen, who had judgment by default ahead of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. The total inabilities are reported to be about \$6,000. An assignment has been made by Philip Bernstein, a manufacturer of suspenders, at No. 101 Franklinest, Preferences are given to the amount of \$10,665. The liabilities are said to amount to about \$25,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—By authorization of the Board of Aldermen a committee was appointed to-day to secure the erection of an equestrian or other status in memory of Paul Revers.

Revere.

SECRETARY CHANDLER AT PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 4.—The Tallapoosp, with Secretary Chandler, Chief Engineer Shock, Commodore English and others, arrived at the Isles of Shoals from Marbiched yesterist, and came up to this Navy Yard to-day. Benefick and executive, and came up to this Navy Yard to-day. GENERAL SHERMAN ACCEPTS AN INVITATION.
CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4.—General J. N. Patterson, president of the Veterans' Association, has received a letter from General W. T. Sherman, accepting an invitation to be present at the remnon at Weir's.

DROWNED AT HIGHLAND MILLS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—John Brandon, of New-York City, a guest at Cromwell's Lake House, Highland Mills, Orange County, was drowned in the lake near the house on Saturday. He was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife.

TOLLS COLLECTED ON THE CANALS. TOLLS COLLECTED ON THE CANALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The amount of tolls collected on the canals for the last week in August this year was \$27,612.58. The amount for the corresponding week last year was \$33.805.57. The total amount of tolls collected during the month of August, 1882, was \$108,827.97, against \$98,700.09 for the same month last year.

AN OUTRAGE AT ELIZABETH. act is unknown. Mr. McHolland was well-known throughout Colorado and New-Mexico.

TWO MEN SHOT WITHOUT PROVOCATION. ONE OF THEM INSTANTLY KILLED AND THE OTHER

DOUBTLESS FATALLY WOUNDED-FIRING INTO AN EXCURSION PARTY JUST AFTER THEY HAD

The City of Elizabeth, N. J., was excited on Sun day by what appears to be the unprovoked murder of one man and the probably fatal wounding of another by a number of ruflians who were returning from an excursion. The Singer Rifle and Liferary A-sociation, of Elizabeth, an organization composed of the operatives of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in that city, chartered the barges Chester A. Arthur and Neilson from Mr. Starin for a trip on Sunday up the Hudson River to Pleasant Grove, About 300 persons were on board the barges, and according to the statements of a number of those on board no drunkenness or disorder prevailed at any time during the day. The barges left the dock at the foot of Elizabeth-ave at 10 a.m. At 9 o'clock in the evening the party returned and the Chester A. Arthur tied up to the wharf and the pleasure-seekers left the boat. There were many women and children among them. Some of the mothers took baby carriages along. Piles of umber encumbered the wharf and impeded the landing of the party. A number of persons had gone down to the wharf to see them come ashore. As the last person stepped upon the pier the gangplank was drawn hastily on board the barge, the ropes that tied her to the were thrown off and the engineer on board the tug which was drawing the Arthur started the boat ahead. At this movement without a word of warning a

lozen shots were fired from the rear end of the barge into the crowd of men, women and children on the pier. The effect was frightful. The on the pier. The effect was frightful. The crowd fell over and trampled upon each other in their terror. The women screamed and tried to seek shelter from the shots behind the lumber. Thomas McKeon, sixty years of age, who was sitting on a board watching the party land, was struck by a pistol ball, which entering his thigh, took an upward course and lodged behind his ribs. He fell over on the wharf and expired almost instantly. Richard Burke, an iron moulder, age twenty-two, who had been on the excursion, was helping a neighbor lift her baby-carriage over the lumber when the firing began. He cried out, "My God, I am shot!" and staggered backward about ten feet and fell. Several persons were heard to exclaim that they had been shot. Burke got up and walked a little way, then he feil again. By this time the firing had ceased and the two barges and the two tugs had pulled out into the buy. When opposite Pig Iron Dock cries of "Help." "Murder!" "Police." were heard on board; then the barges became lost in the darknoss, Meantime the fears of the crowd on the wharf had subsided; stretchers were brought, and the dend man and the wounded one were conveyed to their homes. It offices to the Chief of Police, William D. Jenkins, who dispatched Captain Pfanders and Officer Medical to New-York to intercept the persons on the barges when they landed. Captain Pfanders went to Police Headquarters in this city and Captain Saunders, who was on duty there, detailed Detectives Ruland and Haiey, of the Central Office, to assist him in his effort to discover and arrest the men. The Steamboat Squad were informed and kept a lookout. When the barges with sticks and sones, and in retailition shots had been irrod. No arrests were made by the police, and Captain Pfanders returned to the crew were found on board. They had landed before reaching here. The captains of the tugs stated that there had been some shooting at Elizabeth port. Beyond that they knew nothing. They asserted that a gang of ruffians had assaulted the crews of the barges w crowd fell over and trampled upon each other in their terror.

Chief Jenkins, of the Elizabeth Police, said to a Tribusus reporter that he had been unable to find any evidence of a disturbance. The shooting appeared to be cold-blooded and deliberate. "Two months ago," said Mr. Jenkins, "an excursion party went out from here and the barkeeper on board was pretty roughly handled by some young fellows from this place. I believe the same man was backceper on the Chester A. Arthur. I think that he brought some 'roughs' from New-York in order to 'get square' on the Elizabeth ment. This, I think, was the source of the difficulty."

and was standing by the side of Mr. McKeon when he was shot, stated that there was no disturbance or righting at the wharf. "The first thought I had of trouble," said he, "was when I saw the flashes and heard the shooting. I had walked down to the wharf to see

shooting. I had walked down to the wharf to see the party land, at the request of Mr. McKeon, I went down to the landing with him and was close by him when he was killed."

A number of persons who were among the party on board said that no drunkenness or disturbance occurred during the entire trip. "There were on board," said one of the young men, "several roughlooking persons who did not come from Elizabeth and seemed to be hangers-on about the oar. I saw them drinking whiskey many times during the trip. They were surly, and growled at the deckhands a good deal. Several persons asked me what they were doing on board. I think they were New-York 'heelers,' in the employ of the barkeeper."

Coroner Stratemyer yesterday impanelled a jury, who viewed the body of Mr. McKeon at Dunning's undertaker's shop, and took the testimony of Dr. Terrili, who made the post-mortem examination. The bullet which was taken from his body was a thirty-two calibre. The jury then adjourned for two weeks. The wife and daughter of Mr. McKeon, who live at Brandon, Vt. were informed by telegraph of his death. He had been employed in the iron foundry of Higgins & Morton. On Sunday night Coroner Stratemyer took the ante-mortem statement of Richard Burke, who stated that he had had no quarrel or altercation with aayoue on board. Yesterday Dr. Pickett probed for the ball in Burke's body, but was unable to find it. It had entered under the left shoulder, and penetrating his lung, had lodged in the left breast. The doctor thinks his chances of life are very slight. He is unmarried and lives with his parents on Wall-st., Elizabethport. Coroner Stratemyer yesterday impanelled a jury

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Rear-Admiral Clitz. commanding the Asiatic station, under date of Yoko-hama, Japan, August 10, reports the following distribu-The Swatars left Yokohama, July 27, for Hampton Roads; she left Kobe, August 4, for Hong Kong, via the Inland Sea. The Ashuelot was still at Yokohama. The Monocaey auchored at Chefoo July 5. On August 3 Admiral Citz telegraphed to Mr. Young, United States Admiral Citz telegraphed to Mr. Young, United States Minister to China, placing the Monocacy at his disposal, as the secretary of the Navy had ordered a vessel to be sent to Corea. Mr. Young replied that he would send the Monocacy to Corea. The Palos was still at Kobe. Rear-Admiral Cooper, commanding the North Atlantic squalion, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Portland, Me., September 2, that he would proceed to sea that day with the Tennessee, Kearsarge, Yantic, Enterprise and Alliance, for the purpose of exercising in fleet tactics.

A TOWN IN THE HANDS OF A MOB.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4 .- Mount Vernon, Ind., CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Mount Vernon, Ind., has been threatened by a mob, in consequence of an effort to close the liquor-shops on Sunday and at 11 o'clock every night. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the house of John Paul, the city marshal, was fired by a mob and burned to the ground. The deputy city marshal was terribly beaten by a gang of rufflans. The stelegraph and telephone wires were guarded by the mob to prevent communication with the neighboring towns.

CUTTING HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

John Negara, an Italian, age forty-three, quarrelled last night with a woman, Lizzie Miller, with hom he was living at No. 63 Thompson-st., rear, and then went out upon the front stoop of the house and cut his throat with a razor. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he refused to give a reason for the act-The wound, though severe, was not considered neces, sarily fatai by the attending surge in.

A MINING SUPERINTENDENT'S SUICIDE,

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 4 .- A dispatch from Valtecilio, Mexico, dated September 3, says: Francis McHolland, general superintendent of the Buena Vista and other surrounding mines, owned by New-York capitalists, has committed suicide. The cause of the

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE THREE PER CENT BONDS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- The first of the three er cent bonds were issued from the Treasury this afteron. There are five denominations of these bonds, viz \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$10,000. Three hundred and fifty million dollars of the bonds have been printed. Each denomination of the new bonds has a distinctive vignette, as follows: \$50, Fessenden; \$100, BeWitt Clin on; \$500, Franklin; \$1,000, Garfield; \$10,000, Hamilton. They are printed on distinctive paper with threads run-ning through it like the paper used for the National bank notes and greenbacks. Each bond bears a view of the Treasury Department. The corner pieces are of scroll work, in which is interwoven the denomination of the bond. The bonds are called "the three per cent part of the face. On the right hand in the border are the words, "Act of July 12, 1882." On the opposite border are inlaid letterings of "three per cent;" near this are engraved "faces," entwined with a ribbon bearing the motto "Epluribus usum," with the monogram "U.S." on the centre-piece. On the right and left of the portrait is the denomination in geometric lathe-work. In each of the letters of the legend is encraved "United States of America," in white faced letters on a black background forming the shank of the letters in the fittle of the bond. "United States of America." is printed in large seroli letters across the face under the vignette. All are dated August 1, 1882. The denomination is engraved in tint to prevent photographing. The numbers are printed on seroli-work panels on each side of the portrait. The panels and the denominations are printed in fundive tims to prevent the alteration of numbers. The space for the name of the payce is also tinted. There are three seals on the bonds: the printed seal of the Scoretary's office, an embossed scal and a printed seal of the Treasury Department. The face of the bonds is printed in black, with five distinct tims. The color of the backs is different in each denomination. There are five different patterns of scroll-work on the back of the bonds. One peculiarity of the new bonds is that they are printed in such a way that when folded the whole story of the bond can be read without opening the bond. motto "Epluribus unum," with the monogram "U.S." on

Washington, Sept. 4 .- The Secretary of the Freasury before he left this city gave directions in relation to the appointment of keepers of Life Saving stations under the recent act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Life Saving Service, and the appointcompensation is fixed at \$700 a year for all life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, except one station on the Gulf of Mexico, at which no crew is emstation on the Guif of Mexico, at which no crew is em-ployed, the dependence being upon volunteers. The ke over of this station is to be paid at the rate of \$600 per annum. In the Lake dis ricts the compensation of the keepers of stations at which crews are employed is fixed at \$700, except at what is known as the river sta-tion at the Fulls of the Ohio, near Louisville, where \$800 is paid. The keepers of the life-boat stations in these districts, which are not manued, receive \$600.

WASHINGTON NOTES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1882. The Louisiana State Lottery Company to-day filed suit against the District Commisioners for \$7,000 damages claimed to have been sustained by the defendants closing up their office in this city, arresting their agents, etc.

The President has appointed James Williamson Postmaster at Sing Sing, N. Y., vice Charles A. Fowler, re-

The amount of United States bonds withdrawn from securities of National banks by Treasurer Gilfillan to-day and surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 3 per cent bonds was \$6,431,000, making a total of \$36,240,400 withdrawn to date.

The Post Office Commission reported to-day on the Cincinnati office. They recommend no changes except a few increases of salaries and the appointment of four ad-

Colonel J. E. Tortellotte, of General Sherman's staff, left here to-day for Chicago, where he will join the Governor-General of Canada and party and accompany them on their visit to British Columbia.

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to Newport, R. I., where he will assume charge of the works formerly under the control of General G. K. Warren, deceased.

The funeral of Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, retired, will take place at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the Church of the Epiphany in this zity. A detachment of marines will escort the remains to the place of interment—Oak Hill Cemetery.

THE IRON WORKERS' STRIKE NOT TO END.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4 .- The district meeting of the Amalgamated Association was held to-day, and ing the situation the same as when the strike was begun on June 1. Fifty-eight lodges out of sixty-three were James Donohue, who was a witness of the affair represented by 116 delegates. When the meeting and was standing by the side of Mr. McKeon when opened a vote was taken on the question of returning to work at the old scale, the result being four votes in favor of a compromise and 112 in favor of continuing the strike. A long discussion ensued, which finally ended by the association voting unanimously against any compromise and in favor of standing out for the workmen's demands as originally made. The question of permitting the bumper and hammer men now at work in Wilson, Walker & Co.'s mill to continue while the strike is in prpgress was next considered, and they were requested to stop work immediately.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY AND DROWNED.

NORTH THETFORD, Vt., Sept. 4 .- Drs. A. O. Dickey and J. S. Marshall, of Lyme, N. H., were both drowned in the lake at Post-Mill Village last evening. They were driving together along the shore in a covered buggy with a pair of horses, when the horses took fright

ouggy with a par of norses, when the florace took fright and ran into the water, overturning the carriage. Help was at hand promptly and their bodies were recovered in a few minutes, but not until after life was extinct. Dr. Dickey was sixty-two, and had no family. Dr. Marshall was about thirty-five and leaves a widow but no obliden. THREE MEN KILLED BY THE CARS. DETROIT, Sept. 4 .- A hand-car near Edwards-

burg, on the Michigan Central, was struck last night by

Bellamy, of Canada, was fatally injured. A fourth; man jumped in time to escape. It is reported that the men were intoxicated. FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

BOILER EXLOSION IN A ROLLING MILL.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The boiler in the rolling mill of Swift & Harper, at Riverside, Ohio, near
this city, exploded this morning. Five or six persons
were more or less injured. None were killed outright. THE WIDOW BROWN FUND.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—About \$1,000 have been raised for Mrs. John Brown. The amount in the city will, it is believed, swell to \$1,500.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A PREMATURE EXPLOSION. NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept, 4.—Two West Shore Raway laborers were killed the afternoon by the premature plosion of a blastat Storm King Mountain, near Cornwall piosion of a blast at Storm King Mountain, near Cornwall.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK BOY ON A TRAINING SHIP.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—Thomas J. Bean. a third-class apprentice boy on the training ship Now-Hampshire, died from the effects of falling from aloft. He was from New-York.

York.

CHARGED WITH KILLING HIS STEP-DAUGHTER.
PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 4.—George Abbott was today held on a verdict of the Coroner's jury charging him with
killing Margaret Crouse. His four-year-old step-daughter, by

protracted abuse.

DROWNED IN THE MERRIMAC RIVER,

Lowell, Mass, Sept. 4.—A boat containing three men was capsized on the Merrimac River last night. A. stockwell, shoe manufacturer, recently from Engiand, and a one-armed man, name unknown, were drowned. Louis Ring escaped by swimming ashore.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS WRECKED.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 4.—Two freight trains east and west-bound were wrecked this morning on the Fenn-sylvania Raitroad, near Diliervine, by striking a horse, Seven goth tracks were blocked for over five hours.

A WIFE BEATER HELD FOR ARSON.

goth tracks were blocked for over five hours.

A WIFE BEATER HELD FOR ARSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Lemuel Mountain went house drunk hast night and beat his wife. He then saturated a cost with kerosene and set fire to it. His wife carried the burning mass lute the street before serious damage was done to the building. He was arrested and held for arson.

GEORGE CORNELL'S EODY FOUND.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 4.—The body found floating in the water at lighthouse Point last Thiraday proves to be that of George Cornell, who was drowned from a boat which capsized off the harbor about two weeks ago. Frederick N. Reimann, his companion in the boat identified his body this forenoon.

forenoon.

AN ALLEGED FORGER BEARRESTED.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Sept. 4.—Richard E. Peabody was arrested at Woodstock on Saturday, brought here and surrendered to his original bondsmon. He was charged with lorgery to the amount of \$15,000. While his onse was before the Supreme Court on exceptions in June, 1879, he ab-

A RETIRED MANUFACTURER KILLED. A RETTRED MANUFACTORER KINDS.

PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 4.—This morning John Briggs, age eighty-four, a retired cotton manufacturer of Frankford, was strick and killed by a train on the New York division of the Peinsylvania Railroad, at Andaluda. He was in feeble health and partially demented, and had wandered from his home.

ISSUES IN OHIO.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION IN PARTY
POLITICS,

CAMPAIGN WORK BEGINNING IN EARNEST-HISTORY OF LIQUOR LEGISLATION IN OHIO-PRESENT AT

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 3.—With the excellent seech of Senator Sherman, delivered here Thursday evening, the keynote epoch of the State campaign may be said to have closed. The great men of the two parties have, in so far as they can influence results, laid out the plans of action, and very soon the more laborious though more interesting work of stumping and canvassing from county to county and town to town will be entered upon in earnest. Lively times are promised, but the term must be understood in a relative sense only, for as compared with the excitements in New-York, Pennsylvania, Maine and Indiana, the course of events in Ohio must be commonplace. Few or no speakers from other States are to be called in. In fact, Ohio statesmen are a host in themselves numerically and otherwise, no State being better equipped with orators competent to instruct the voting masses in the way they should go. Ohio elects this year a Secretary of State, Judge

of the Supreme Court and member of the Board of

Public Works. Congressmen are of course to be

voted for, and, in the majority of counties, county officials are to be elected. The Legislature elected last fall is still the law-making power, and will reassemble next winter. None of the State officials to be elected will have it in power to promote or retard the reform movements in respect to the liquor traffic by direct official action. How, then, comes it about that the liquor question is the burning issue of the hour? The present State Constitution was adopted in 1851, a separate vote being taken upon a clause which is as follows: "No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may by law provide against the evils resulting therefrom." This article was adopted by a majority of less than nine thousand, in a vote of more than two hundred thousand. It was proposed by the temperance people of that time, and was by many believed to be the foundation for a system of prohibitory liquor laws. It proved to be the bulwark of the liquor interests. By a legal principle of general application it was found that the power to regulate the liquor traffic granted to the Legislature by the last clause of the constitutional provision referred to was also a bar to the power of the Legislature to do anything more than to regulate that traffic. When, therefore, the provision was submitted to the people it received support to some extent from extremists upon either hand. Liquor men voted for it because in effect it prohibited prohibibition, and temperance men because it torbade license. In 1854 the Legislature, then having a Whig majority, passed its first law under the sanction of the " no license" article of the Constitution. This law made it illegal to sell liquor to be drunk upon the premises, to sell to minors or to persons in the habit of getting intoxicated. The liquor men, weak in argument but strong in organization and determination, succeeded in a majority of the counties in securing the election of judges and other officials favorable to their interests, and thus nullified the law. From that time until recently the two great par-

ties have made their records with great consistency as they have each come into the control of the Legislature; the Republicans in favor of restraining the liquor traffic, the Democrats on the other side. But whatever the condition of the law the liquor men have evaded it by obstructing its execution. In many places convictions were impossible, in others they were followed by the imposition of merely nominal penalties. Practically for many years all laws upon the subject have been dead, and Ohio, perhaps the only one of the Northern States, permitted in the larger por-tion of the State the sale of intoxicating drinks without tax, and with as little restraint as was placed upon the sale of dry-goods. The result was amentable. With great prosperity, due to her enormous natural advantages as well as to the enterprise and intelligence of her people, crime and pauperism grew to great proportions. Distillers and brewers amassed their millions, while on the hand as Governor Foster avers, scarcely a tamily relationship existed in the State that could not point to at least one victim to the horrible traffic.

Then there came tidings of the temperance movement in the West. Kansas passed her prohib itory constitutional amendments; Michigan followed with her restrictive laws. The advanced Temperance men of Ohio took heart and began to agitate for reform. Their proceedings were from the first annoying to Republican leaders, because it was from Republican ranks that their strength was to be drawn. Republicans who thought that local issues should be subordinated in politics to National affairs were in a quandary.
To embrace a prohibitory or restrictive policy would discourage or drive to the enemy's ranks a large class who were susceptible to influences wielded by the liquor dealers. To remain inactive would probably result in the loss of many thousands of votes of temperance men, who, in the absence of other engrossing issues, felt at inberty to enter a new party which promised the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The Cleveland Republican Convention of 1851

a working train. James Johnson, of Canada, and John Goar, of Detroit, were instantly killed, and Benjamin adopted a resolution looking to the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment repealing the "no license" feature of the Constitution and conferring upon the Legislature the power to control the subject. This was not pleasing to the liquor men, of course, but they were not able to make their influence seriously feit by the Republicans. On the other hand, howfelt by the Republicans. On the other hand, however, it was not satisfying to extreme anti-liquor men, who were able to draw about 16,500 votes to their standard of reform, mostly from the Republican ranks. The reformers last winter, taking advantage of the manifest spirit of the times, forced the issue upon the Legislature. Chiefly by Republican votes, personal motives contributing somewhat to the result, the Pond Tax bill and the Smith Sunday law were carried by small majorities. The latter remains in force and is a success to the extent that where before the saloons were open on Sundays as on other days, they are now closed in great part, except in some of the larger cities, and the Sunday traffic, if carried of at all, is secret, and consequently much diminished in the aggregate. The more important tax law was modelled after the Michigan law, which had been pronounced constitutional by the courts of that State, but differed in some respects and fataily, as the event proved. It required that saloon-keepers should pay a tax of from one to three hundred dollars, according to locality, before the first of May in each year, and mado it a penal offence to continue the sale of liquors after default in the payment of the tax, Bonds were required in competent sureties for compliance with the law. A test case was speedily brought by the liquor men, and being carried to the Supreme Court, they were victorious. Four Judges sequiesced in a decision substantially that the tax amounted to a license and was therefore obnoxious to the "no license" feature of the Constitution. Notwithstanding this victory, however, the liquor men were not hilarious. They had noted the growing power of their enemies and had witnessed with alarm the willingness of a large proportion of the Republican party to assist at the obsequies of the liquor trade. Feating that they were at last to be lorded to be yet the laws and to contribute as in other States to the support of State Institutions, they speedily combined and formally announced that thei ever, it was not satisfying to extreme anti-liquor men, who were able to draw about 16,500 votes to